

GRAVE HINT AT GERMANY SEEN IN PRESIDENT'S DEFENSE PLEA

Well Informed Persons See in It
Direct Bearing Upon Con-
trovery With Kaiser Over
Lusitania Case.

Good Faith of Berlin Govern-
ment Questioned—Some Be-
lieve Bernstorff Seeks to
Avoid Settlement.

Grave significance is attached in
official and diplomatic circles to a
statement made by President Wil-
son in the course of his speech
last night before the Railroad
Business Association in New York,
warning the public that it is im-
possible for the Administration to
forecast what will be the inter-
national relations of the United
States in the near future.

In the view of many well-in-
formed persons in Washington,
the statement has a direct and in-
imate bearing on the unsatisfac-
tory situation with respect to the
diplomatic controversy between
this country and Germany over a
settlement of the Lusitania case.

DOUBT ABOUT GERMANY.

The President said:
"What I am trying to impress upon
you now is that the circumstances of
the world today are not what they
were yesterday, or what they were in
any of our past years; and that it is not
certain that they will be tomorrow. I
cannot tell you what the international
relations of this country will be tomorrow,
and I use the word tomorrow."

"And I do not dare keep silent and let
the country suppose that tomorrow
will be as bright as today."
"America will never be the aggressor;
America will always seek to the last
point at which her honor is involved to
avoid the things which disturb the peace
of the world."

"But America does not control the
circumstances of the world, and we must
be sure that we are not servants of
these things which we love, and are
ready to defend them against every con-
tingency that may affect or impair
them."

In this connection it was learned to-
day that some of the President's ad-
visers are far from satisfied that
Germany is in good faith seeking to
find a settlement of the Lusitania case.
The failure of Count von Bernstorff,
the German ambassador, in his last
conference with Secretary of State Lan-
sing, to present a communication from
his government satisfying the demands
of the United States, has caused con-
siderable irritation. The suspicion is
beginning to be felt that the ambassa-
dor, under instructions from his gov-
ernment, is seeking to avoid a settle-
ment.

U. S. Losing Patience.
Time and again, it is said in Admin-
istration circles, Secretary Lansing has
made it plain to the ambassador that
the United States will be satisfied with
nothing short of a disavowal, embodying
an admission that the submarine attack
on the giant liner, with her human
cargo of helpless men, women, and
babies, was an illegal act. Each time
that the ambassador has seen the sec-
retary, however, the proposals of his
government, though couched in differ-
ent language, have failed to meet this
demand.

At the same time, Secretary Lansing,
it is stated, has reminded Count von
Bernstorff that the original notice of
this country, that she would hold Ger-
many to a strict accountability, was
not a meaningless phrase. The am-
bassador, in turn, has always protested
(Continued on Page Fourteen.)

ARMY NEEDS POSTS, GARRISON DECLARES

Secretary Tells Senate He Can-
not Recommend Abolition of
Any Now.

Secretary Garrison today lined up
again any plan to decrease the number
of army posts in the United States. He
sent a message in answer to Senator
Kern's resolution, defining the cost
of each post for upkeep and establish-
ment.

He declined to recommend the closing
of any he considered of the main com-
munity would be possible. He said that
the Secretary will continue his fight
for the closing of what he terms useless
and political posts.

Brandeis Is Named Associate Justice of U. S. Supreme Court

President Nominates Boston
Attorney to Succeed Late
Justice Lamar on Tribunal.

SERVED IN FAMOUS CASES

He Is Special Counsel to Inter-
state Commerce Commission
and a Democrat.

Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, the
famous trust "buster," was today
named by President Wilson as as-
sociate justice of the Supreme Court
of the United States, to succeed the late
Justice Joseph Rucker Lamar.

The nomination was sent to the
Senate shortly after 1 o'clock this
afternoon. The announcement of the
selection created intense surprise in
political circles, as Mr. Brandeis' name
was never mentioned publicly in
connection with the appointment.

As the late Justice Lamar was re-
cent of Georgia, it was expected that
the new appointment would go to that
State, or at least to that section of the
country.

All the Southern States anticipating
that this would be done, put forth fa-
vorable sons as candidates. Other names
suggested were former President Wil-
liam H. Taft, Franklin S. Lane, Sec-
retary of the Interior, Lindsey M. Gar-
land, Secretary of War, Frederick W.
Raymond, and W. W. Graves, of Mis-
souri, and others.

It is stated that the President would
have liked to have appointed former
President Taft, but for the fact that this
would have given an overwhelming
Republican majority in the court.

Mr. Brandeis, who is now special
counsel to the Interstate Commerce
Commission, is a Democrat, of Hebrew
faith, and German parentage. He has
been associated as special counsel for
the Government in a number of
famous trust prosecutions including
the New Haven suit. He was also
actively identified in the late per-
centage railroad case as special counsel
for the Interstate Commerce Commis-
sion.

Louis D. Brandeis, member of a prom-
inent Boston law firm, was born in
Kentucky, November 13, 1856. He re-
ceived his early education in the public
schools of Louisville, received his LL.B.
degree in 1880 in Dresden, Germany, and
in 1882 in New York.

In New England he won the ap-
pointment, The People's Lawyer, and
took considerable pride in it. In the
last sixteen years he has refused
many cases, it is said, for which he
could have received his own price. His
first work of a public character was
in 1904, when he forced an abler
and more experienced lawyer to re-
tract his statement of certain char-
itable institutions and turned the fee
for the work over to charity.

A year's work followed to force a re-
duction in the rate of gas. Brandeis was
given credit for forcing a reduction
in the rate of gas.

Handled Ballinger Case.
In 1907 he undertook his first national
case, a struggle with the Oregon law
limiting the hours women may
work. He defended the law in the Su-
preme Court successfully.

When an effort was under way to
another charges by Louis R. Glavin
against Secretary of the Interior Bal-
linger, Mr. Brandeis handled the matter
before the Congressional investigating
committee, with the result of the re-
tirement of Ballinger.

In this case he announced his
theory of special privilege.
It is the conception of class—the
conception of the privilege against
people the belief that men in exalted
positions must be protected at all costs,
and that the man who is merely a
humble servant of the government has
no right which must be respected."

ENGLAND MUST PRAY TO WIN, SAYS BEATTY

Religious Controversy Raised by
Admiral's Letter to Reli-
gious Convention.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The whole coun-
try over the question: Is God watch-
ing this war? was revived here today
by publication of a letter from Vice
Admiral Beatty appealing for great re-
ligious revival in England as a neces-
sary step toward victory.

The controversy opened several weeks
ago when the mother of a soldier
killed in France wrote to a London
baper "Where was God when my
boy, with his face gashed by a bayonet
and lying in agony on the battlefield,
Clergymen and agnostics clashed in
debates in the London papers for
more than a week.

The clergymen today were elated
by the stand taken by Admiral
Beatty, who married the daughter
of Marshall Field of Chicago,
commanded the British squadron
that sank the German Bluecher in
the North Sea.



LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

200 PASSENGERS ON SHIP BELIEVED SUNK

One of the Appam's Damaged
Lifeboats Picked Up Off
Moroccan Coast.

HULL, England, Jan. 28.—The Afri-
can liner Appam is believed to have
been sunk off the coast of Morocco.
The steamer left the West African
port of Dakar in French Senegal for
Liverpool, January 11. The English
steamer Tropic, from Liverpool, en-
route, reported today that on Jan-
uary 16 she picked up one of the Afri-
can's damaged lifeboats off the Mo-
roccan coast. The life boat's bow had
been smashed off. It contained three
water casks and one lifebuoy.

Latest advices say the Appam car-
ried 200 passengers.

On previous trips northward
along the African coast, the Appam
made several stops, picking up passen-
gers at some ports and discharging
them at others. For this reason, it is
stated, the exact number of passengers
she may have had aboard is not de-
finitely known. She usually carried a
crew of more than 100. The Appam
should have reached port one week ago
today.

Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool,
agents for the Appam, have received
no word from her.

The Appam was one of the new
liners owned by the British and Afri-
can Steamship Company and operat-
ed under the direction of Elder, Demp-
ster & Co., of Liverpool. She was built
in 1913, displaced 7,782 tons and was
425 feet in length with a 45-foot beam.

Her course from Dakar to England
carried her past the Canary Islands.
There have been no reports of sub-
marine operations off the west coast
of Morocco. It is possible the liner
foundered in one of the severe storms
reported in all regions of the Atlantic
recently.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS UPHELD BY LABOR

Representatives of Workers
Vote to Approve Leaders'
Action in Entering Coalition.

BRIISTOL, England, Jan. 28.—By a
majority of 5 to 1, representatives of
more than 2,000,000 English workers to-
day adopted a resolution approving the
action of Arthur Henderson and other
labor members of Parliament in enter-
ing the coalition government.

Adoption of the resolution, vindicating
the action of the laborites, vindicating
severe blow to the radical Socialists,
who made an unsuccessful fight yester-
day for active opposition to the govern-
ment's coalition bill. Had the resolu-
tion been defeated, Henderson and
other members of the Esquith govern-
ment would have been forced to resign.

100 Perish in Wreck Of Ammunition Train

PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—One hundred
soldiers and train crewmen were killed
by the wrecking of a German ammu-
nition train en route from Leno, to
Smolensk, according to advices received
here today. The train was wrecked by
a wash, and large quantities of shells
exploded.

ACCUSED WIFE SOBS HER LOVE FOR DR. MOHR

Widow Near Collapse Under Re-
lentless Cross-Examination
of State's Attorney.

IS HELPLESS OVER DATES

Eleven-Year-Old Lad May Be
Called to Give Evidence to
Save His Mother.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 28.—Faltering
and worried almost to the point of
collapse today by the relentless cross-
examination of Attorney General
Rice, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Mohr, between
recitals of her murdered husband's
brutality to her, still professed her
love for Dr. Mohr.

"He beat me and threatened to
shoot me but he was my husband, the
father of my children, and I loved
him with all my soul. I still love him
though he is dead and though it all
I think he loved me. He went out
with other women only for amuse-
ment," she sobbed on the witness
stand.

Helpless On Dates.
Mrs. Mohr was helpless on the
matter of dates. The year of her own
marriage was "vague" in her
mind, and she asked time again to be
allowed to explain, instead of giving
direct replies.

Her first statement today was that
"Madame" and "scold" when she voiced her
love for the doctor.

He clashed repeatedly with Attorney
General Rice's examination, and com-
plained to the court that the witness
was being coached. Rice asked Mrs.
Mohr if she really loved that man who
had killed her husband and the said it was.

Frequency of Beatings.
He tried to show that she did not
love her husband by citing her testi-
mony in the present trial.

Evidently not satisfied with Mrs.
Mohr's answers yesterday regarding
the death of her mother, the questioner
her further along the same line and
again had the widow badly confused.
Her first statement today was that her
mother had died in February, 1904, and
a few minutes later she said it was in
June.

He followed this by inquiring about
the frequency of the beatings she re-
ceived at the hands of her husband and
when the first of these occurred.

Not Her Cousin.
He referred to the case in which
Mary McConnell, a servant in the
Mohr home, was involved. Mrs. Mohr
admitted that her own mother's name
was Mary McConnell but said there
was no relationship between them
and denied ever having said that the
girl was her cousin.

"I never told Mary to shoot Dr.
Mohr," Mrs. Mohr testified, "and I
never told the servants at the New-
port estate that I had seen the doc-
tor for the last time as Mary was go-
ing to shoot him. I did not instruct
Mary to use two bullets if one did
not hit the work."

Rice asked if Mrs. Mohr did not at-
tempt to use the McConnell girl's
divorce. Mrs. Mohr denied any such
connection.

Long before court time the streets
around the court house were
thronged with would-be spectators.
Fashionably dressed women, by twos
and threes, and in groups, waited for
the opening of the doors, but the sheriffs
would only let in a sufficient number to
fill all the available seats in the court.
Hundreds hung about the doors, unable
to get in.

The defense, it is learned, is dis-
cussed by Rice's attack upon Mrs.
Mohr's character. They assert that the
widow has not put her past life nor her
character at stake, and inasmuch as the
defense did the servant in her direct
testimony it is unfair that the State
should probe into it.

"Charles Mohr, eleven-year-old son of
the murdered doctor, is expected to tes-
tify for the defense. He will stand to-
day with his mother on the witness stand to
"I don't see how we can do any-
thing else but call him," said Attorney
General Rice. "We will want his testi-
mony to corroborate that of his mother."

MONEY CAST FROM WINDOW IN RAID

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Five persons
suspected of participation in yester-
day's daring robbery of Jake Stahl's
Washington Park National Bank, three
thousands of dollars in currency and
coin from a window into the street
when their rooming house was raided
by police today.

A newsboy, George Mont, picked up
the money.

Three women were arrested with the
men, who are to be lined up before
bank employees for identification.

The raid was made on a tip from a
woman. Several of the men attempted
to escape, but a cordon of police with
drawn guns blocked them at every
turn.

The money thrown from the window
was in a box, said to contain from
\$200 to \$10,000. The exact sum secured
by the bandits in the bank robbery
was given out today as \$16,516. All of
it was in currency.

The five men arrested in the raid gave
their names as Harry Brandt, Harry
Finn, Al Brod, Pat Hoffman, and
Charles Burns. The women gave evi-
dently fictitious names.

DRYS STEAL MARCH. ON WETS; SHEPPARD BILL BEFORE SENATE

PROVISIONS OF DRY BILL FOR THE DISTRICT

Would make prohibition effective November 1, 1916.
Prohibits manufacture, sale, traffic in, bartering, exchange or giv-
ing away of alcoholic beverages.
"Alcoholic beverages" means whisky, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale,
porter, beer, cordials, hard cider, alcoholic bitters, pure grain
alcohol and all malt containing one-half of 1 per cent of
alcohol. This includes near beer.
Prohibits sale, serving or keeping of alcoholic beverages in clubs
or association headquarters.
Provides fine of from \$300 to \$1,000 and from thirty days to one
year in jail for selling or serving drinks in violation of the
law.
Prohibits delivery of alcoholic beverages to persons, clubs, firms,
etc., in the District by express companies or other common
carriers.
"Locker system" in clubs forbidden under penalty of fine and im-
prisonment for renter of locker and steward and officials of
club.
Provide fine of from \$100 to \$500 for those who advertise the sale
of liquor. Like the Alabama law, this includes newspapers.
Limited number of wholesale druggists may sell denatured alcohol
for mechanical and scientific purposes when affidavit is furn-
ished.

SAYS \$31,000 STILL DUE FROM AMEROSE

Receiver Jackson Reports on
Affairs of First Co-operative
Building Association.

In a report to the District Supreme
Court today, E. Hilton Jackson, the
newly appointed receiver for the First
Co-operative Building Association of
Georgetown, declares that the unliqui-
dated indebtedness of the former re-
ceiver, William Earle Ambrose, to the
association, amounts to \$31,942.26.

Mr. Jackson asks the court for in-
structions with reference to instituting
proceedings for this sum against the
association, which is a corporation under
the laws of the District of Columbia.
The association, which is a corporation
under the laws of the District of Columbia,
has a capital of \$100,000, and a paid-up
capital of \$50,000. It is a corporation
under the laws of the District of Columbia,
and has a capital of \$100,000, and a paid-up
capital of \$50,000.

The report also calls attention to the
fact that an action at law now is pend-
ing in the name of William E. Ambrose
against John Barton Miller, who is serv-
ing a sentence growing out of miscon-
duct while serving as secretary-treasurer
of the building association, and the
question of further prosecution of this
suit is submitted to the court. The ac-
tion is to recover alleged defalcations
amounting to \$10,000.

The court is further asked: "Can the
acts of Miller be attributed to the
association, and if so, should the association
be liable for the same?"

The alleged indebtedness of William
Earle Ambrose, is shown in the re-
port to be the result of the receipt of
certain certain auction sales said to
have been conducted by the former
receiver and not accounted for.

Little For Stockholders.
Apart from any recovery of the al-
leged shortage that might be gained
from the company whose bond was
purely for Mr. Ambrose, Receiver
Jackson reports a balance now in his
hands for distribution of \$15,753.23. The
report asserts, however, that there are
a number of creditors, whose claims
are in the process of adjudication, and
if there are successfully established,
there will be no funds remaining for
distribution among the stockholders
of the association.

The report, which is a voluminous
one, gives in detail the history of the
transactions of the Georgetown cor-
poration beginning with the appoint-
ment of Ambrose as receiver on July
11, 1915.

SWISS MUST SALUTE FLAG OF GERMANY

BERLIN (via wireless to Saville),
Jan. 28.—The Swiss government today
formally apologized to Germany for
the action of Swiss students and other
persons in tearing down the German
flag from the consulate at Lausanne.

The German foreign office has de-
manded a further investigation of the
act and has demanded that the flag
be hoisted again and protected by the
Swiss authorities.

The rioting students also damaged
the German shield at the consulate, it
was stated.

As a further expression of regret,
the Swiss Federal Council has decided
to send the chief of its postal ad-
ministration to the German ambassador
at Bern to offer an apology.

Primary Law Upheld.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 28.—The Min-
nesota supreme court today upheld
Minnesota's Presidential preference pri-
mary law as legal.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC FOES ON D. C. COMMITTEE REPORT MEASURE

Prohibition for Capital by No-
vember 1 Next Provided by
the Proposed Act.

WET FORCES OFF GUARD

Early Vote Assured According to
Plans of Senators Who Seek
to Rout Saloons.

The most important step yet
taken this session in Congress to-
ward settling the question of pro-
hibition in the District was taken
in the Senate District of Colum-
bia Committee today.

The Sheppard bill "to prevent
the manufacture and sale of al-
coholic liquors in the District of
Columbia and for other purposes"
was ordered reported to the Sen-
ate without recommendation. The
suddenness of the action was a
surprise to nearly everyone at the
Capitol.

Senator Jones of Washington
later reported the bill to the Sen-
ate, and it went to the calendar.

NOW UP TO SENATE.

The action of the committee means
that it has passed the prohibition issue
and that there is every proba-
bility of a vote on the Sheppard
measure being forced in the Senate
before the session is far advanced.

In fact, Senator Sheppard gave notice
this afternoon that as soon as the
water power bill is disposed of he will
move to take up the prohibition bill.
The water power bill will be taken up
as soon as the pending Philippine bill is
voted on. Senator Sheppard's notice in-
sures an early test.

Senator Kenyon of Iowa made the
motion in committee that resulted in
reporting the bill out. Senator James
of Kentucky was the only senator who
opposed the report. He desired to put
the matter over for a week. He pointed
out that all of the committee would be
at the meeting at that time, but he
declined, however, to make any concessions.
They said that all questions relating to re-
gulation and revenue could come up on the
floor of the Senate.

The bill as it was ordered reported
provides for prohibition in the District
beginning November 1, 1916. It was
ordered amended in non-essential particu-
lars by the committee before the report
was made.

Senators in favor of prohibition were
greatly pleased at the outcome. Senator
Sheppard, author of the bill, declared he
was much pleased.

Those at the meeting today were Sen-
ators Smith of Maryland, chairman,
James, Pillsbury of New York, Sterling
Kenyon, Jones and Martin. It is not-
iceable the friends of prohibition were
out in force and their common voice
loud. The friends of a "wet" District
were caught napping is asserted. On
the question of reporting the bill, the
vote was a close one, no record was
made. Efforts were made to have a
referendum vote and to have hearings,
but these proposals were voted down.

TRACTION CO. PLANS LOOP AT 7TH STREET

Asks Right to Build Track to
Provide Southern Terminal
on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Application for permission to build
a single track terminal loop around
the G. A. R. statue at Seventh street,
between Pennsylvania avenue and C street north-
west, was received by the Public
Utilities Commission today from the
Capital Traction Company.

Similar request was made by the
company in connection with its ap-
plication for extensions of its lines
in Seventeenth street, I street, and H
street, which was refused. The com-
pany states it is of the opinion that
the service furnished by the public
would be improved by the construction
of the loop, independent of other
extensions.

It would establish, it was explained
by officials, a southern terminal for
certain cars at Seventh street and
Pennsylvania avenue and provide for
a more flexible service.

Turks and Cossacks in Battle in Caucasus

CONSTANTINOPLE (via Berlin), Jan.
28.—Turkish troops in the Caucasus are
engaged with Russian Cossacks on the
Turkish right, north of the Murad river,
near the city of Erzerum. Fighting
has been going on there for several
days, but no news has been re-
ceived of importance on the center be-
fore Erzerum.

Rhine Ship Service to U. S. Contemplated

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 28.—The news-
paper Nieuw Vandaag reports that the
Holland-American line is conducting
negotiations for the purchase of a fleet
of Rhine steamers for use in transpor-
ting goods from Germany down the
Rhine to America.